TL3340

REVOLUTIONARY FRONT FOR EAST TIMOR INDEPENDENCE informs

1. Violation of human rights

Eleven years after the vandalistic aggression of East Timor, the climate of intimidation and terror continues to be in the air that the Maubere people breathe and to remain as the active picture of annexation, by the force of arms in the Fatherland and on a Nation opposed to it by a patriotic conscience that each day is steady and in each deed is inextinguishable.

1. Julio Sarmento, a native of Mauxiga/Hatu Builico/Ainaro, was massacred on 4/9/86 by Nanggalas, at the Posto in Ainaro. Julio Sarmento was wounded in the leg on 4/2/86, and captured by the Nanggalas in an assault on a nucleus establishment of the resistance population, and taken to Ainaro, where he later received treatment in detention at the Nangglas Posto. In April of that year until the date of his death, he was continually and persistently probed. Initially, the occupiers tried to enlist him to become a collaborator with their military and psychologically against his brothers in the Resistance. In spite of being pressured by brutal beatings and electric shocks, he still refused to give information about the conditions of the Struggle. On the night of 4th September not being able to bear any more tortures, he said determinatively to their hangmen, "he was not willing to fight against his brothers, and he was prepared to die". The Nanggalas assassins dragged him on to the veranda of the building and assassinated him with one shot, after that they cut off his head. On the day following the crime, they called together the population and threatened them with the event of Julio Sarmento, by saying it would happen to those who were not willing to become collaborators of the Indonesian soldiers, and to those who continued to keep up contact with the Resistance.

2. Florinda, 30 years old from Lere-Lia/Maina/Moro-Lospalos, was killed from blows given by members of Battalion 745, for having gone to his vegetable garden during a period of curfew. This took place on 5/1/87 at a place called Pupuhu.

3. Vai Leve, 40 years old, from Malailada/Baduro/Moro-Lospalos, he was assassinated by being beaten for 10 hours by elements of Battalion 745 at a place called Mai Vari for having been in his vegetable garden without a "surat jalan" (travel pass).

4. In March 1987:- Jaime da Costa, 27 years old, the son of Luis da Costa, an "Estefania" of the Tiralolo settlement and Suco of the same name, the "Camat" of Iliomar, and Martinho Nornai, 36 years old, a son of Salvador Nornai and Alda Ornai from the Maluhira settlement and Luirai of Iliomar, were brutally assassinated.

5. Antonio Campos, of Lospalos, was taken in an assault on CCRN by Indonesian commandos between Baguia and Iliomar where he had been gravely wounded. He was taken to the Jakarta "Military Hospital", after being cured he was submitted to various interrogations, threats, and tortures. Later he disappeared forever, nobody knows his whereabouts. Following information not yet confirmed, he has been killed for not revealing the secret tactics of CCRN.

6. In November 1986, in reply to an assault by the guerillas on 21/11/86 where

35 Indonesian soldiers were slaughtered, and 34 Ar-15 guns were captured; the commander of Zipur 9 ordered that the population of Iliomar be gathered together, and in front of them, he paraded soldiers with the same number of bayonets as the dead soldiers from his battalion, and immediately ordered his men to stab 17 robust men in revenge for the death of 35 soldiers, to this day nobody knows the whereabouts of the 17 men.

7. A section of APODETI, with the exception of Joao Martins, had a meeting in the Dili-Balai Prajurit (the old dye works). The meeting was presided over by a bigwig invited from Jakarta. During the meeting Chiquito Osorio suggested this:

- The armaments and material of war should all be handed over to personnel of APODETI.
- Withdraw all Indonesian Forces from East Timor soil.
- Poison all the water springs for all the towns of East Timor, especially Dili.

8. All the East Timor Students, who depart from East Timor, in order to continue their studies in some other part of Indonesia, commencing from the elective year 1987, before going they must rigidly submit to:-

- "Klering Tes", where they are questioned about subjects concerning the development carried out by Indonesia, the political, social, and religious identities, etc, etc.
- Pemeriksaan" or examination; the same as for "Klering Tes" it is done in the Secret Police Barracks and in the office of Social Politics, also they are submitted to examination by the "Polisi-Intel", through Koramil, Sosial-Politik, Department of Agama, P&K, Kopaskan, Kodim, Korem, etc; during the exam the unlucky Maubere have to respond to questions that are against their conscience, or else suffer threats, torture, and prison.

9. At the end of 1986, we discovered the Diocese of Dili in East Timor had been given by the Australian Catholic Relief for a number of years the annual aid of $100,000. This aid came through the medium of LPPS (Lembaga Penelitian Pembangunan Sosial), the Investigation Institute of Social Development, belonging to the Indonesian Episcopal Conference for Social Aid. For reasons of the political situation and the isolation of East Timor, the aid did not come directly, but the Indonesians never revealed to the Diocese of Dili-Timor and its clergy, that annually Australia supplied $100,000. The aid was completely administered by Indonesia, until the the year just past, when it was discovered by the Bishop of Dili when asking one of his Australian friends (clergy) for three cars for his diocese. Up to the present, the case has not been resolved. It increases the problem between the Timorese clergy and Indonesian clergy, especially LPPS.

2. Guerillas

Following the declaration by Beni Moerdani, that there is no more war in East Timor, and that the territory is open to tourists and foreign journalists, in the meanwhile the cemeteries of East Timor can be seen to fill monthly with dead Indonesian soldiers. Is Beni Moerdani unaware of that, is he blind to the reality of what is happening in East Timor, despite his monthly visits to the military encampments and Postos spread throughout the territory. For Beni Moerdani and all his Jakarta generals, the deaths of Indonesian soldiers in East Timor is not mentioned in their reports, not taken into account, because there are plenty of dogs still alive, and if there are some deaths it does not cause any great problems. The important thing is the respect and defense of the propaganda and Utopia of Moerdani and his patron Soeharto.

1986 a. 21/11/86, 35 soldiers of Zipur 9 slaughtered, and 34 AR-15 guns captured in Iliomar-Lospalos.

b. December'86, capture of guns by the guerillas at the frontier near Bobonaro; in the Central-East at Bubuana-Ossu, Vemasse, and Laga.

1987 a. Capture of guns, in January, between Loihuno and Buanurak; February, in Laivai-Baucau; March, between Moro and Kon, and in Muapitine, all in Lospalos, in April, 4 AR-15 in the Central-East, and on the 17th day of the same month 5 AR-15 between Loikero and Mehara-Lospalos.

b. May, in Lospalos struck down a helicopter and 94 red beret soldiers at the beginning of the month; in the second half of the month struck down 39 soldiers from Battalion 201 in Viqueque, material captured; in Samalari 10 km from Baucau struck down 5 soldiers in an attack made by the guerillas. This month (June) is still in progress....we are not far away awaiting orders.

Written in East Timor
on the 20th day of June 1987
by Nucleus of Maubere Resistance
In East Timor and Indonesia.